Railroads.

ICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND
LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. Season Arrange
1859, takes effect on and after April 3d.
The Great Route to New York, Boston, Philadelphia,
Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Philadelphia,
Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo,
Rochester, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Troy, Pittsburg,
Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, and
ca, all the principal Points in Pennsylvania, New York, and
New England States.
Mail, Day and Accommodation, via old Michigan Lake
daily, Sundays excepted, reaching Toledo at 4:30
m, connecting at Adrian with trains arriving at
front at 7:15 pm, connecting with trains on
ssenger R. R. Line.
New York Express (daily except Sunday), via
Shores Air Line, reach Toledo at 4:30 pm, and
Detroit direct at 7:15 p.m. Close to connect with the
on Great Western Railroad Eastward, and at
points interior in Canada.
New York and Boston Express, (daily, Sundays
excepted), via old Michigan road, reaches Toledo
at 8:00 am, and Detroit 11:30, connecting with 12
pm train on Great Western R.R.
connection made at Clyde and Monroeville for all points
in Southern and Middle Ohio. Direct connection
at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, making as quick time to any of these points.
WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accom
all night trains on this route to New York and Boston.
trains for summer are newly fitted with Ventilators
Dusters.

CITY OF BUFFALO,
A. D. PERKINS, Commander,
AND
STERN METROPOLIS, W. T. PEARS, Commander,
run on Evening Line between Cleveland and Buffalo,
of the above magnificent boats will leave the C. &
Railroad Dock, Cleveland, every Evening, (Sundays
cepted), at 6 o'clock, or on the arrival of the trains from
Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads. Passage
the morning trains on the New York Central and Buf
Erie Railroad, to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York,
ton, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Corning, Hornell
New York and Boston.
is a cabin to accommodate comfortably of the above boats is
to the traveling public as it is the
First Class connections and safe.
cheapest trip to the West. Only one night
of Buffalo, the most desirable of any that could be
ed.
ets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and
the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner of
Bank and Superior streets, and at the dock.
G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Sec'y, Buffalo.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND
GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY
Summer Arrangement.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street,
Chicago:
30 am—Detroit Accommodation, (Sundays excepted) ar
Detroit 5:50 pm.
30 am—Cincinnati Express—(Sundays excepted) Arrival
Michigan City, 10:05 am; Cincinnati at 9:40 pm.
00 am—Lightning Express—(except Sundays) arrive at
Kalamazoo, 12:30 pm; Suspension Bridge, or Buffalo,
4:30 am; Albany 8:30 pm, New York 9:00 pm,
Sunday) 6:00 pm.
00 pm—New York and Boston Express—(Saturdays ex
day) Arrive at Detroit 7:15 am, Suspension
Bridge or Buffalo 4:30 pm, Albany 4:00 pm, New
York 9:30 am, Boston 2:10 pm.
00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Sat
urday.) Arrive at Indianapolis at 6:40 am, Cin
cinnati at 9:40 am, Louisville 4:30 pm.
Only one train on Sunday at 8:00 pm. The 8:00 am and
30 pm trains connect at Paris with Branch for Lake Huron
Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with
Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Montreal, Portland,
Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Ver
mont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices
the North and West, and at the Company's Office, 93
Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. STADLEY, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE
AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh,
without change, connecting with the great
Pennsylvania Central Railroad
ew York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington
ugh the Pittsburgh Tunnel and Van Buren and
Cassel streets, Jersey City, Sundays excepted.
Mail Train leaves Chicago at 9:00 am, Pittsburgh 4:30 pm.
Arrives at Pittsburgh at 4:30 pm.
Lightning Express leaves Chicago at 8:00 pm, Pittsburgh
8:00 am. Arrives at Pittsburgh 8:00 am.
Through Express leaves Chicago at 5:00 pm, Pittsburgh
5:00 pm. Arrives at Pittsburgh 5:00 pm.
Fast Line leaves Chicago at 12:00 noon, Pittsburgh 12:00
noon. Arrives at Pittsburgh 12:00 noon.
Through Express for sale at the principal Railroad offices
the North and West, and at the Company's Office, 93
Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
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5:00 pm. Arrives at Pittsburgh 5:00 pm.
Fast Line leaves Chicago at 12:00 noon, Pittsburgh 12:00
noon. Arrives at Pittsburgh 12:00 noon.
Through Express for sale at the principal Railroad offices
the North and West, and at the Company's Office, 93
Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. STADLEY, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL
RAILROAD.
The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the
Country.
THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS
BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.
Connecting direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with
through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia,
New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus
affording the best facilities for the transportation of Passengers
supposed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express Mail Trains run through to Philadelphia without
and change of Cars or Conductors.
Express Passenger Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's
Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express
and Mail and Fast Line Sunday Trains run through to
Trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line
Sunday Trains connect for Boston.
Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 7 A.M. Express
Drive to Pittsburgh or Baltimore at 5 P.M. And in New
at 10:30 P.M.
Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 5 P.M. Fast Line,
arrive in Philadelphia at 4:30 A.M., and New York at 7:30 A.M.
Fast at 8 P.M. Mail Trains leave Philadelphia at 8 A.M.,
Baltimore at 9 A.M., New York at 9 A.M., and
Six daily trains between Philadelphia and New York; two
Sunday trains between New York and Boston. Through tickets
all Rail are good on either of the above Trains.
Express and Fast Line Sunday Trains are good to Monday
at Pittsburgh Lines.
Through Tickets may be obtained at any of the principal
Railroad Offices in the West and, on board any of the
Lake steamers on the Lakes, at the Depot in Pittsburgh,
and tickets Westward at the offices of the Company in Boston,
New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia.
Fare Always as Low as by Any Other
Route.
All for Tickets by Pittsburgh.
The connection of the Western Express Mail Train at Pitts
burgh via Railroad to Chicago makes this the
DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE
GREAT NORTHWEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Rock
Island, avoiding the ferriage of freight, together
with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated
by the traveling and the shipping public.
Parties shipping Eastward will find it to their advantage
apply to this route.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or
address either of the following agents of the Company:
D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Doyle & Co., Steubenville, O.;
J. D. Cummins, Wheeling; C. J. Ingersoll, Philadelphia;
O. R. McNeely, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Crittenden,
Portsmouth; Kinney & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Hall, Goodhue &
Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Albers & Hibbert, Cincinnati,
O.; E. H. Mansfield, Madison, Ind.; Wm. Garvin, Jeffersonville,
Ky.; P. G. Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; R.
Gray, Cairo, Ill.; Hall, Goodhue & Co., New Albany, Ind.;
John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis,
Tenn.; Hall, Goodhue & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Garvin,
Alton, Ill.; Murphy & Wade, Dubuque, Iowa; or to Freight
Agents at different points on the line of the road.
The greatest facilities offered for the protection and speedy
transportation of Live Stock, and the most favorable terms
and special privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded
from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to
Chicago, Alton, Quincy, Burlington, Keokuk, Dubuque, Rock
Island, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by rail or boat.
The Railroad connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port
on the Ohio, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and
Illinois Rivers; and at Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and
Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western
Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of
their freight to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company,
may be assured that
Every Exertion will be Used to Forward their Freight
with the utmost dispatch.
Merchants and Shippers of this route, will have the benefit of
the Through Freight Depot at Pittsburgh, which is the largest
and most central in that city, and where Transfers are made
without exposure of goods to the weather, and where there is
no additional cost.
Storage checked through.
Through Bills of Lading for sale at the Railroad Office
the North and West, and at the Company's Office, 93
Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. STADLEY, General Passenger Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHI-
CAGO RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement.
On and after SUNDAY, May 29, 1859, two Express Trains
daily for
ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND
NEW ORLEANS,
Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska;
By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad. Near the Mississippi River, and Wabash, Pacific Railroad, Short Line, and Illinois Central Railroads.
Train leaves Dearborn Station, foot of West Van Buren and Canal streets, daily, as follows:
9:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
5:00 p. m.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.)
ARRIVES.
Night Express, 7:05 A. M.
Mail and Express, 10:45 p. m.
Through Tickets to all points South and West, for sale
at Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.
At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R., we connect for the "City
of Joliet."
At Morris Junction with the Peoria & Quincy & R. R.
to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate sta-
tions.
At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North
and South.
At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east
to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Meredosia.
At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River
Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Ferries, Packets at Illinois
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri
River, Pacific Railroad, North Missouri Railroad, Kansas
Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New
Orleans Line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburgh
and New Orleans.
Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, corner of Canal
Van Buren streets, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal
streets, and at all Ticket Offices in the East, West, Northwest
and South-West.
Baggage checked through.
Fare and Freight same as by any other
route.
JOLIET AND WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
Stopping at all intermediate stations—leave Wilmington at
a. m.; arrive at Joliet at 9:45 a. m.
Leave Chicago at 4 p. m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:45 and
Wilmington at —.
A. D. ABBOTT, Gen. Sup't.
N. H. McCOY, Gen. Agent and Asst. Sup't.

FARE REDUCED,—
Chicago, Cleveland & Pittsburgh
Short Railroad Line
ONLY 10½ HOURS FROM CHICAGO TO PITTS-
BURGH.
And in direct connection with the Pennsylvania R. R. 20
hours to Philadelphia! 36 hours to New York!
On and after Monday, May 16, 1859, Trains will leave Chicago from the
depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, as follows:
8 A. M.—Express at Toledo, 5:30 p. m.; Cleveland, 8:30 p. m.;
Pittsburgh, 2:30 a. m., Philadelphia, 4:30 p. m.;
New York, 9:30 p. m.
9:00 P. M.—Arrives at Toledo, 5:00 a. m., Cleveland, 8:30 a. m.,
Pittsburgh, 5:00 p. m., Philadelphia, 4:30 a. m.;
New York, 12:00 m.
The continuous line of rail line is 61 miles shorter than the New
York Central route, enabling trains to make the above named
time. Passengers leaving Chicago by the morning train arrive in
Pittsburgh in time to connect with the night express for Philadelphia
and New York, and those leaving Chicago by the night express
reach Pittsburgh in time to connect with the morning express for
Philadelphia and New York.
Baggage checked through from Chicago to Pittsburgh,
Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without
change of cars.
Tickets for sale at the depot, foot of Lake street.
For tickets by Cleveland or Pittsburgh, apply at the office of
the Company, corner of Superior and Wabash avenue, Chicago.
Through tickets can be procured at the office of the Michigan Southern Railroad, at the depot, foot of Lake street,
and at the office of the Company, corner of Sherman and Van Buren streets, Chicago;
also at all the principal Railroad Offices in the West.
W. C. CLELAND, Gen'l Agent, Cleveland.
Jas. M. Grar, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Chicago. [myl6-dly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND,
PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY,
AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS.
On and after SUNDAY, April 17th, 1859, Passenger Trains
leave Chicago as follows, viz:
8:00 A. M., (Sundays excepted) for Joliet, Geneva, Lasalle,
Peru, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine,
Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine,
9:30 P. M., (Saturdays excepted) for Joliet, La Salle, Peoria,
Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine,
and Council Bluffs.
5:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted) for Joliet.
JOHN F. ERACE, Superintendent.
W. L. ST. JOHN, General Ticket Agent. [myl7

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
Trains for Milwaukee leave Daily (Sundays excepted.)
At 6:30 A. M.—Stopping at all Stations.
At 4:00 P. M.—Express, connecting at Milwaukee with Lake Shore and Milwaukee Railroad for Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Menasha, Neenah, Appleton, Oshkosh, and all Interior Towns of New England, with Lake Shore and Milwaukee Railroad for Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, Highland Park, Lake

Press & Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF ILLINOIS—ITS SUCCESS IN 1860.

The Republican party of Illinois was organized at Bloomington, in June, 1856. It came out of the contest of that year triumphant—having elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Republican Electoral ticket failed by reason of the American vote which was cast for Fillmore.

That party was composed of two classes. The first despised the sham-democracy—their dogmas and their demagogues, and honestly and earnestly desired their defeat. They were in favor of establishing freedom in the Territories. They believed that those embryo States should be opened to free labor, and that the lands ought not to be monopolized by rich proprietors with the view to their cultivation by servile labor, to the detriment of honest industrious white men, who follow the scriptural injunction of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. In a word, they held to all the distinctive doctrines of the Republican party, but were deterred from co-operating with it by the cry of abolitionism, everywhere raised for that purpose by the Democratic leaders.

The other class of Americans was composed of men who "did not care whether slavery was voted up or voted down" in the Territories. Some of this class voted the American ticket because they were not yet prepared to give up their old hatred of the sham Democracy; while others of them staid in the American organization for the sole purpose of playing into the hands of the Democracy, by keeping out of the Republican ranks those of their old political associates who were governed by honest motives and who were already Republican in sentiment. Had the Americans of Illinois abandoned their electoral tickets, and voted in accordance with their political proclivities, the Republican Electoral ticket of the State would have succeeded by quite as large a majority as the Republican State ticket.

The Lincoln and Douglas contest of 1858 was fought by the Republicans under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Many Republican leaders outside of the State had been trading and trafficking with Judge Douglas, and to carry out their ends they sought first to induce the Republicans to accept of him as their candidate, and, failing in that, through their letters and their newspapers, they sought to detach as many Republicans as possible from the support of Lincoln. In addition to this, Judge Douglas had apparently broken with the Democratic party. It was denounced by him as a rebel, and he was seemingly disposed to give it battle. Many believed him to be honest in this quarrel with his own party, and so believing sustained him with their votes.

Now what was the result of that contest? In the face of all these adverse circumstances, the Republicans cast nearly five thousand more votes than the Douglas Democrats. True, by an unfair apportionment, Douglas got the Legislature with a minority vote and thus got back to the Senate. But in the forum of the people the popular verdict was against him, and for Lincoln and Republicanism. Cook County alone, under a fair apportionment, based upon the census of 1855—which would have given her two Senators and seven Representatives—would have defeated him.

At least twenty thousand votes, which were cast for Representatives pledged to support Douglas, would have been given on the other side but for the firm belief entertained by many that he had permanently left the slave Democracy. If the race had to be run over again in November next, this statement would be amply verified; for the delusion under which these votes were obtained has been destroyed by the subsequent course of Douglas. No sooner had he secured his seat in the Senate for another six years, than he commenced making peace-offerings to the National Democracy. He stayed away from Washington until the session was half over. When he took his seat in the Senate Chamber, he quietly and meekly pocketed the insult of being driven from his place of Chairman of the Committee on Territories. Instead of resenting the affront, he humbly kissed the hand that smote him; and, by going further than ever in blind subservience to party behests, sought to regain his lost favor and position. Thus he supported the Cuba-stealing bill; he voted to invest the President with the power of a Dictator, to make war without the consent of Congress; he aided the Slave Oligarchy in defeating by Parliamentary tactics, the bill giving homesteads to freemen; he supported the Cuba bill at the expense of the homestead bill, or, in other words, he preferred giving "niggers to the negresses" rather than "lands to the landless"—turning our western prairies over to slave cultivation, rather than make them the homes of poor but industrious American citizens.

By these and other kindred acts of subserviency to pro-slavery Democracy, the confidence reposed in him in 1858 by some twenty thousand voters, has been utterly destroyed. He can never recover it again. The vote which he received in Illinois in 1858, although nearly five thousand less than that cast for the gallant Lincoln, came nearer a majority than he will ever receive again. Should he turn up as the Charleston nominee for the Presidency in 1860, all the votes which he received in Illinois in 1858 in consequence of the belief that he was changed man, and had resolved to abandon a party owned and used by the Slave Oligarchy to further its ends and strengthen its power, will, as sure as fate, be added to the Lincoln vote of that year, and thus enable the Republican nominee to sweep the State like a whirlwind.

But Douglas will not get the Charleston nomination. The Southern Democracy exercise the same right of ownership over "Northern men with Southern principles" that they do over their plantation chattels. Insubordination is no more tolerated in the one than in the other. When either rebels, punishment inevitably follows—in the one case the lash, in the other ostracism and degradation. Neither is ever trusted afterwards. The South, under the two-thirds rule, will have absolute control of the Charleston Convention, and no man will be nominated who has ever for a moment wavered in his devotion to Slavery, whatever subsequent concessions, apologies or promises he may have made. But should Douglas prostrate himself so low in the presence of his old masters as to secure a reversal of the rule in his case, he would stand no more chance of carrying Illinois than he would of carrying Massachusetts.

In any event, be the nominee of the Charleston Convention a southern slave-driver or a northern servile, Illinois is as certain to give a Republican majority in 1860 as any other State in the Union. The party has nothing to fear from its open and avowed enemies; and those who build their hopes of defeating it upon the defection of a well-known would-be leader who has announced already his intention not to support the Republican nominations, do so under a misapprehension of his influence. It is because he has no influence with the Republican party that he has made up his mind to leave it. From the first he has not been permitted to dictate to it, or have any word or hand in the selection of its standard-bearers or the shaping of its policy. Thinks the trouble with him. He will not stay long where he cannot lead. Like his prototype of old, he would rather reign in Tophet than serve in Heaven, and so he is going over to the Democracy, where he was always to be acknowledged as the real leader. His attempts to sow dissension and create animosities and heart-burnings in our ranks, so as the more effectually to recommend him to his old political associates, will all signally fail, because his trading with Douglas and the Slave Democracy leaked out before he bargained. Remember, reader, to be forewarned, to be forearmed. Let this look to it that he does not turn where he is not wanted until patience is exhausted, and he be publicly drummed out of the camp as a traitor and a spy, without even the benefit of a drum-head court martial. We repeat, the Republican party of Illinois is a unit, and that its triumph in 1860, by an overwhelming majority, is just as certain as that the year will come round.

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

The comparative failure of the effort on the part of the British Cotton Supply Association, to turn India into a great cotton plantation, and thus at the same time relieve England from her dangerous dependence on the United States and strike a fatal blow at human slavery, has turned the attention of the government and the various industrial societies of Manchester to other parts of the world. Nothing promised better than the Indian scheme until the experiment was tried. Labor at a penny a day, land at a purely nominal value, a soil upon which cotton was produced in the days of Herodotus, and long navigable rivers affording cheap transportation—all these things pointed to an astounding success in the production of the great staple. But the standard seed sent from this country to the Ganges plantations dwindled into the short-wool variety of the native cotton, and the costly experiment was abandoned. In some parts of India the long staple is successfully cultivated by irrigation, and it is afforded at three or four pence per pound, but the "middle staple," which constitutes the bulk of the cotton consumed at Manchester, is produced alone in the United States. Of the last year's crop England took from us 2,000,000 bales and yet had scarcely enough. Her manufacturers are now exploring the world for a cotton growing soil and climate, and if such soil and climate exist under the sun outside the United States of America they are bound to find them.

Among the later evidence adduced on the subject is the fact that the "middle staple" is grown in limited quantities on the eastern coast of Africa. Livingstone says that Angola, if it had been in the hands of Englishmen, would have produced, its size considered, more cotton and sugar than all our slave States. Field labor there is but two pence a day, but if paid for in calico, the usual currency, it would cost but a penny. This cotton is in every respect fully equal to American, and has been grown by the natives from time immemorial. Moreover the advocates of India pretend to have discovered that the cotton fields of Berar (a province of the Deccan) can alone produce "three or four times the quantity of cotton necessary for the consumption of the world, *if there were means of conveyance*;" and that the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad produce cotton equal to the finest in America. Hence the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have petitioned Government to encourage certain proposals for the navigation of the Indian rivers. Hence a costly expedition is pushing up the African rivers to make the acquaintance of the natives who produce the "middle staple," to establish commercial relations with them, and to introduce among them the implements of civilized labor. These efforts are fraught with results which may revolutionize the commerce of half the world, and utterly destroy the boasted supremacy of slavery as the great industrial machine of the United States.

WHAT A DEMOCRAT THINKS OF THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Senator Pugh, of Ohio, in a speech in Clermont County, a few days ago, gave utterance to the following:—

"Now, I hear it said very often, by Republican speakers, that the founders of our Constitution believed that Slavery was temporary. I believe that is so. I don't doubt that it is so: not that they put it into the Constitution, not that they ever legislated upon the subject, but, *because slave labor was then unprofitable*. I will explain the reason of that in a few minutes. What is it makes slave labor profitable to day? *Cotton!* We did not cultivate cotton then!"

From this we are to infer that the signers of the Declaration of Independence would not have put their names to the declaration that "all men are created equal and have an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," if they had but known that slave labor could be made profitable in the cultivation of cotton. We are to infer that all the noble sentiments of Jefferson, Adams, Hancock, Franklin, Washington, Madison, Patrick Henry, and of their illustrious compeers, in favor of Liberty, and all their fierce denunciations of Slavery, and their expression of a deliberate conviction that either a sense of justice on the part of the American people, or else the judgments of a just God would bring it to an early end, would all have been withheld if they had believed that slave labor, under any circumstances, could be made profitable! Had cotton then been cultivated, and had good field hands commanded ten to fifteen hundred dollars per head, these worthies whom we are taught to venerate as pattern men, would have looked upon slavery with decided approval, just as the Slave-Democratic party of the present day does, so mercenary were they in the estimation of Mr. Senator Pugh and those for whom he speaks. Douglas is Pugh's Gamaliel, and after this, it must be admitted that the latter has thoroughly imbibed the principles of his master.

The Wisconsin Democracy and the Corruption Bonds.

The late assertion of the Wisconsin *Argus* that "$5,000 men and $10,000 men" had got possession of the Democratic organization of Wisconsin, seems to be fully verified in the election of delegates to the approaching State Convention. In Racine County, the odium has become so insupportable that the Racine *Democrat* has felt constrained to publish the following protest:

"*Mr. Editor:* I notice in the *Volksblatt* (German paper) an article reflecting on the action of the Democratic City Convention, in nominating Mr. Falvey as delegate to the State Convention, insinuating that the Democracy of Racine thereby endorsed the Lacrosse bondholders. While we regret that Mr. Falvey can, with truth, be classed among the list of Lacrosse bondholders, even he called one of the chief among them, still, we deny that the intent of the members of the City Convention was to endorse his action in the matter. Neither had the Convention any desire to place the gentleman 'like Uriah in the van of the battle' to be served like Uriah—but it was rather their sin of omission, they knew not nor thought of the matter. It is to be feared that the result of the nomination made at Madison will be the same as heretofore; and, although the State may be largely Democratic, the election may result (as in Jack Hadly's District) in a total inability to carry the bond holders. Whatever the result, it cannot be the fault of the Democratic party, only their misfortune, for no class of men repudiate more emphatically the corruptionists than the unterrified Democracy of Racine. MANY DEMOCRATS."

A correspondent informs us that the bond holders are even *buying proxies* to the Convention. They will doubtless manage the nomination of suitable themselves, and the people will have to submit to it, or stay out of sight in the election.

Hon. John A. Gilmer.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* publishes the following note from the Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, to a gentleman in that city:

GREENSBORO, Aug. 8, 1859.

MR.——: *Dear Sir*—I am re-elected by 5,000 majority over two opponents, one the regular Administration nominee, the other of my own party, bitterly denouncing my anti-Lecompton vote.

I feel proud at being so nobly sustained by an intelligent Southern constituency for doing my duty in the hour of sectional peril.

JOHN A. GILMER.

☞ *Punch*, in the last number, aptly illustrates British sentiment by a caricature. Over a shop is exhibited the sign, "L. Nap., Dealer in Fireworks;" the windows filled with explosive combustibles, with such labels as "Blazes of Triumph," "Roman Candles," "Italian Fireworks," &c., which the proprietor is arranging with a sinister smile playing around his hooked nose and villainous moustaches. John Bull, fat, sturdy and irate, is coming out of the opposite shop, under the sign "Roast Beef," and shaking a paper (labeled "Income Tax") at his neighbor, exclaiming, "You rascal, it is on account of your confounded fireworks that I have to pay double insurance!"

A NOVEL SCHEME.—The last legislature of Michigan authorized an act empowering any number of citizens, not less than ten nor more than one hundred, to organize themselves into a body corporate "for the purpose of apprehending horse-thieves and other felons," and investing each member of such body, when engaged in such service, with the powers of a constable.

THE TWO GREAT ROPE WALKERS.

Mons. Blondin Crosses the Niagara with a Man on his Back.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NIAGARA FALLS, August 16, 1859.

Probably the most wonderful display of real nerve—not courage—ever attempted in this or any other country, was exhibited at this place to-day. Monsieur Blondin, otherwise J. F. Gravelet, actually performed the remarkable feat, as he advertised he would, of carrying a man on his back across the chasm of Niagara river, on a tight rope at an elevation varying from 170 to 190 feet from the water. The place where this display took place is between the Falls and Suspension Bridge, about an equal distance from either. The distance across the chasm is eleven hundred feet from one summit to the other. Across this, as you have seen it before announced in the papers, Mons. Blondin has extended a rope about two inches in diameter, drawn to its utmost tension. This rope is so supported by guys reaching out from the precipitous banks of the river as to prevent any great vibration or action. He has crossed this, as you are aware, several times—some, but rivals sprung up. A man advertised that he would perform the same remarkable feat at Genesee Falls, Rochester, and he did it. This was enough. Blondin could not brook a rival any more than the heroes of old, and so he announced that he would carry a man weighing 145 pounds across this fearful chasm on his shoulders; *and he did it!* The announcement of this unheard of performance drew together an immense concourse of people from all parts of the country, amounting in the aggregate, on both sides of the river, to nearly if not quite twenty thousand. Long before the time named for the performance to come off, both summits, for at least half a mile up and down the river, were covered with the curious who seemed perfectly willing to endure the crowd and the intense heat in order to witness this perilous and foul hardy performance. At each end of the rope the grounds were enclosed and seats erected, for an entrance to which, twenty five cents was charged, with an additional quarter for a seat. There could not have been less than three thousand admissions at this price on the American side, with perhaps half as many more inside the inclosure on the opposite cliff, thus giving a very handsome sum to the intrepid Frenchman. At about half-past four Monsieur appeared at the place of embarcation on the the American side, and after a short delay, he started for the Canada shore, for the purpose, as he stated, of "bringing his friend over, who awaited him in Canada." During his walk over he performed various feats, such as standing on his head, turning summersets, laying down, hanging by his hands and feet, and all the remarkable feats accomplished by tight-rope dancers, and with as much ease and dexterity. He reached the opposite side in ten minutes from the time of starting, and was received by the crowd with immense applause. After remaining in Canada for about half an hour, he again appeared with his friend, who proved to be his agent, named Harry M. Colcord, and who weighs just 145 pounds, five pounds more than Blondin. After a little delay, Colcord was strapped to his back, and the hazardous trip commenced. It was an exciting moment, and many men present—brave, stout-hearted men—turned away, unable to look with composure upon the scene before them. Blondin displayed not the least trepidation or excitement. He moved slowly, cautiously, but with great firmness. After proceeding about one quarter the distance he lowered his burden upon the rope and rested for a time, and this he continued to do at intervals, until he finally reached the American side. The passage was accomplished in just thirty-four minutes, and you may be sure it was an anxious thirty-four minutes to all who witnessed it. When he was safely on terra firma all were wild with excitement, the men shouted, the ladies screamed with very delight. Blondin and his fellow voyager were caught upon the shoulders of friends and borne to their carriage, where they stood and received the congratulations of the people, which were showered upon them with more cordiality than I ever saw manifested toward politician, statesman or warrior.

Blondin is now the man of the hour. Who will be the next customer?

Niagara is full to overflowing. Coleman, formerly of the Astor House, and more recently of the St. Nicholas, New York, and who "can keep a hotel," is the landlord of the Cataract House. Everything is first rate, and a full right down hearty welcome, with everything to their wish at a reasonable draft upon the exchequer. VAN.

Mons. De Lave Crosses the Genesee Falls on a Tight Rope.

[From the Rochester Democrat, 17th.]

Monsieur De Lave performed his feat of crossing the Genesee Falls on a tight rope, yesterday afternoon, according to announcement, and in a most successful manner, to give him the credit due to his daring and skill. In the first place it must be stated, for the information of those who are not familiar with the locality, that the rope is stretched from the eaves of a house near the west side of the river, just above the brink of the high falls in this city, to a point in Falls Field, on the opposite side of the river some distance below the Falls. The sawmill stands upon the brink of the cat-ract, and the eaves are about on a level with the floor of the spring washpiece. The level of Falls Field at the place where the other end of the rope is secured, is at least thirty feet above the falls, and the deflection of the rope is not far from sailing loudly for assistance. A straight line between the two points. The falls are ninety six feet in height, so that the lowest point on the rope is considerably more than one hundred and ten feet above the water.

The distance across cannot be far from seven hundred feet; it may be more than that, for as we have not measured it we prefer to be on the safe side. The rope passes obliquely over the falls, and in walking it from east to west, the performer is obliged to ascend in front of, and directly over the principal sheet of water—a feat which might well appal a man of weak or unsteady nerves.

It had been advertised that the performance at Falls Field was to take place between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., but long before the first-named hour all the streets leading to Falls Field were thronged, and by half-past 3 o'clock 18,000 or 20,000 people must have been gathered within sight of the rope.

About ten minutes past 4 o'clock, De Lave made his appearance, dressed in tights and a velvet jacket, such as is worn by tight-rope performers ordinarily. He wore on his head a velvet hat gaily decorated with ribbons. An immediate rush was made to the end of the rope by the people who had not secured seats, and it was some time before the police could get the crowd to fall back, but at length order was measurably restored, and De Lave, taking up his pole, came on to the spectators and in having moved gracefully around, started boldly on his perilous walk. He had proceeded but a short distance, when it became apparent that the rope was not sufficiently taut, and he swayed from side to side with a sort of weaving motion, and to so great an extent as to excite lively apprehension, even among the coolest of the spectators. De Lave himself seemed to be affected less than anybody else, but he evidently found it necessary to use great caution. Once or twice he was obliged to stop short, but he never lost his balance for a moment, and maintained throughout the utmost self-possession. Some expected to see him quail as he reached the other edge of water pouring over the rocky precipice, but he did not, although his position was apparently one of extreme hazard. He walked calmly over the roaring cataract, and reached the roof of the sawmill amid the deafening cheers of the multitude who were watching his progress. He remained on the roof of the building not far from five minutes, and then started on his return. About half of the way across he suddenly dropped astride of the rope, and there extended himself at full length upon his back, after which he recrossed in this upright position again, and, after sitting a few seconds, dropped on to the roof. He then rose to his feet and stood on one leg for some time. Resuming his walk, he speedily regained the east bank, and was received with thunders of applause. Several individuals became so much excited that they seized him and carried him on their shoulders off the ground. He did not exhibit any particular evidence of weariness, and we have no doubt he could have walked twice the distance, even on a rope as unsteady as his.

Douglas County, Illinois.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Springfield, says:

Some of your readers may doubtless recollect the vote in Douglas county last spring on the location of the county seat, when so many fraudulent votes were cast, which squaled, if not surpassed Kickapoo, Oxford, and other places in Kansas, during the dynasty of the infamous John Candlebox Calhoun, which became so notorious for the immense number of fraudulent votes cast; yet they have their parallel. In Tuscola and Arcola, in Douglas county, in our own State, upwards of 5,000 or 6,000 votes were polled, while in reality there are not over 1,400 legal voters in the whole county! It now looks out that an injunction will be served on the Court, on its assembling at Tuscola on the third of next month, thereby putting a stop to the whole machinery of the new county till the legality of the vote by which this new county was organized has been fully tested by the Supreme Court. This new county was electioneered through by a set of schemers for purposes of personal aggrandizement, and the real interest of the people of both the new and old counties. The people of the new county of Douglas are not only saddled with the expense incidental to a county government, but they also assumed one-fourth of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad debt or Coles county, amounting to $53,000, which is a heavy burden on a sparsely settled county. It is thought that the territory now composing Douglas county, will again revert to old Coles, where she belonged before the division, and which was the shrinking mass of the county that it should have remained in the first place.

Another "Nigger Loose."

[From the Fayette (Pa.) Patriot.]

It is well known that a few days since President Buchanan was sojourning at Bedford Springs, surrounded by his fawning officials, and followed by a concourse of office seekers and partisan flatterers. It was during his stay that the Pittsburgh *Post* nominated him for re-election, and here that he was induced, either through the influence of Bedford Water, or unusual alarm about a circumstance that occurred thereabout, to decline the proposed honor. A friend who was on the ground gives us the particulars of an incident that transpired during the President's visit. Along with his retinue, and under the protection of the President, came a fascinating and wealthy Southern widow, well known in the fashionable circles of Washington. Of course being a Southerner and the owner of a large lot of slaves, she could not think of coming without her most faithful waiting maid. She knew how affectionately the slaves cling to their owners, and she was confident that slave property would be sacred and secure under the wing of the President—the vicegerent of the Fugitive Slave act. She needed her ebony "chattel" to curl her hair, to pin her dress, to give her crinoline the graceful touch, and to arrange things generally. In short, she could not very well without so valuable an assistant, and as Bedford during the President's sojourn, would be overrun with valiant "defenders" eager to save the Constitution and Union at any time by apprehending negroes, she concluded to bring a female slave along. In company therefore, with the President and his beautiful widow, came the said slave. She landed at Bedford with the other Southern celebrities, and proceeded to imbibe the invigorating air, water, and inhale the exhilerating sir. But the effect of this change of air and water was too powerful for the affections of the President's fair friend, and she took retinue, and she suddenly came up among the missing.

The announcement created great excitement in Presidential circles. The President trembled at the thought of the danger to the Union by this rash act of the naughty slave. He entreated his followers to hurry hither and thither to secure the widow's property, and restore the Union to its accustomed placidity. There was mounting on hot haste, and swift steeds bore the huntsmen in every direction. The telegraph wires were put in requisition, and the best blood of the President's array of followers were sent for in all directions through the long hours of the night the President paced to and fro in anxious expectation of tidings from the fugitive, and the "lone, lorn widow" mourned the probable loss of $800 to $1,000 from her immense treasures. But one by one the clan returned disheartened and weary-worn, and no tidings from the slave. The "chattel" was safe from apprehension. The widow was minus several hundred dollars, and without her favorite slave. The skillful Bedford water-arranger she was disconsolate. The President was disconsolate. The crowd of faithful Democrats was disconsolate. There was no kindly hand and smiling face there to administer consolation and comfort to the sorrowing. To add to this, the story had gone abroad, and the irreverent and profane "Black Republicans" in the neighborhood were sacrilegiously making merry over the sad predicament of the Union-savers and negro catchers. It was forthwith determined, therefore, that the President and retinue should depart the inhospitable regions of Bedford, and in a short time he and his admirers, and the widow bereft of her sable help, sought safety and quiet in the pairiotic town of Cumberland, beyond Mason & Dixon's line, in the slave-holding State of Maryland. It was certainly very cruel that the unfortunate rich widow should be so singularly brought to the immediate notice of the President, and that, too, on the soil of his native State. He retired as speedily as possible in disgust, and it is conjectured that he will never again set foot on the soil of a State so full of painful recollections to himself and followers.

Who will get the Charleston Nomination.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press*, answers the question thus, under date of Aug. 17th:

Including James Buchanan, there will be but thirteen Democratic candidates for the Presidency before the Charleston Convention. That congregation will segregate in disorder and confusion on the sixth day of its session, unless the yellow fever causes its dispersion sooner. Jas. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, will be nominated by a fragment of the Convention—chiefly officeholders and office-brokers, or their instruments. This ought to be—must be—and shall be. FIAT. The fates have decreed it. Man cannot resist the decree. He may not any longer refuse or decline. You all have been told that on the Lupercal, Antony did thrice present great Cæsar with the crown, which he did thrice refuse, and it was believed that Chapman would attempt to murder her. Early on Wednesday morning parties started out to search the woods. About half-past nine o'clock he was found lying on his back near a spring, a few rods from the road, and about a third of a mile from the house of Mr. Wheeler.

The dead body was still warm, so that it could have been dead but a few hours. His clothing was stripped down from his legs, evidently for the purpose of bathing his abdomen, where he received the charge of shot fired by the Wheeler boy on Tuesday morning. No pistol or other weapons were found with him. He had probably thrown them away, for he was known to have a double barreled pistol and a dirk in his belt on Monday night.

Terrible Conflict With a Catamount.

Monday of Mr. Thomas S. Bland, of this parish, was lately the scene of a most desperate and dangerous encounter with a catamount, in which several negroes were severely bitten, and much alarm created amongst the occupants of the house.

The plantation is one of the oldest on the bayou, and the dwelling, a noble one, is located amongst a cluster of live and water oaks, with a few pecan and other trees of the forest. Except a few evergreens that skirt the bayou, there is nothing in the shape of a lurking place for such an animal other than the swamp on either side in the rear of the cultivated fields.

Some two weeks since, a negro woman heard a noise in the cabin lot above the dwelling, where a servant or two lived, and upon repairing to the spot she was met by a strange animal, a ferocious size beast, which sprang upon her by the monster. The steward came out, attracted by her cries, and seeing the animal, returned for his master's gun, and discharged the first load, inflicting a slight wound. The second charge did not take effect, and frightened at the appearance of fearless negroes, he threw down his gun to fly, but had hardly turned when it fastened upon his back with a bound, and seized him by the neck, in which attention he rushed into the house, calling loudly for assistance. His master, who had not yet dressed, peeped out, and alarmed for his family, closed the door again, doubtless deeming discretion the better part of valor.

Satisfied with having prostrated his first antagonist, which now lay helpless on the floor of the hall, his catamountship inspected the princely apartments on the first floor, and when the negroes arrived from the sugar house he seated himself on the front piazza, and calmly awaited some dozen or more of them. Satisfied with the scrutiny, he entered the parlor or sitting room, and took formal possession, and when the door was opened by a negro man, he flew at him, seizing him by the head from a revolver in the hands of a bystander.

The overseer, who had now reached the spot, deeming him dead, ordered the negro to remove his foe, when to the amazement of all present he sprang upon a third negro, but was knocked off by a blow from a gun, opportunely brought by the overseer.—*Franklin (La.) Banner.*

An Imperial Misunderstanding.

The Paris correspondent of the *Court Journal* tells us that there have been serious feuds between the Empress Eugenie and the Princess Clotilde, Prince Napoleon's young Sardinian wife. He says:

The Marchesa de Villamarina, whose attachment to the Princess Clotilde has withstood every chance and change of marriage and of transplantation, has been, ever since the peace, upon the stiffest and most impracticable terms with the Court, and has kept herself as closely cloistered as possible at the Palais Royal, while the Princess Clotilde, her present friend and quondam pupil. In those time-hallowed walls, screened from the sun by closed *jalousies*, the two Sardinians ladies have reached the utmost pitch of ennui, paying attention to nothing but the telegraphic dispatches which arrive from Turin, returning answers, and framing all kinds of plans—manœuvring concerning the next scenes to be played out in this drama, which, according to them, had been withdrawn from the stage before it was half performed, or rather, whose author has blown out the lights, turned the gas off, and left the concluding tableaux to be played in the dark. It seems that from the very first, there was but little cordiality between the ladies of the Palais Royal and the ladies of the Tuileries. The Princess Matilde was the only lady among the latter who sought to conciliate the disconsolate proselytes of the Court of Turin to the more modern, free and easy style of the Tuileries. This lady did everything in her power to draw the contending elements together. She even painted Mlle. de Villamarina's portrait, and sent it to the Exhibition; but this and no conciliatory effect at all, just the contrary. The return of the Emperor and the Prince added fresh fuel to the flame. So much had to be complained of, so much had to be told, and the tale was so sad and full of woe that an explanation was demanded by the Prince. Of course this was accorded, and it needed but a moment's reasoning to convince any one capable of such unusual exercise in Paris, that the complainants were but the discontented pouttings of a spoiled child, under the unjust impression of neglect. Even the Empress, whose kind and winning temper has made her much beloved in the Court circle, has not yet been able wholly to overlook the various little demonstrations of disappointed selfishness and pride with which the patriotic little Princess receives the Emperor. We have heard it asserted that as great is the annoyance experienced by the young Princess at the termination of the war that various thoughts are entertained of allowing her to undertake a journey to Turin for the purpose of breathing her native air, rendered doubly requisite in consequence of the excess of nostalgia and patriotism which has seized upon her since the exploits of Victor Emanuel have rendered him doubly dear.

THE NORWICH TRAGEDY.

A Whole Neighborhood Burnt—The Incendiary Slain.

[From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.]

From a distance of five miles from the Preston City toll-gate, through Preston City, over the hill on the road to North Stonington, and into the borders of the latter town, from eleven o'clock at night until four in the morning, an incendiary's torch was busy with the work of destruction. Stopping only to apply the match to the property of the victims of his cowardly revenge, the would-be assassin was hastening on all the live-long night, leaving behind him the charred remnants of the burnt buildings, and the smouldering ashes of the garnered grain.

The incendiary and assassin is a man named Henry Chapman, about 32 years old, tall, slender, and dark-complexioned. Some ten years since he married a daughter of Mr. Hiram Wheeler, but his conduct was such that she was compelled, for her own safety, to have him imprisoned, in default of bonds, to keep the peace. Since that time she has refused to live with him, and, with her three children, has remained at her fathers house. On Saturday last he came to the house and asked to see her, but she refused to meet him. Finding their second son, he took him away to Norwich, and then started on foot for Noank. He walked all night, dragging his bare-footed boy with him, and reached Noank about four forenoon; and, from Saturday morning until dinner on Sunday, the brute gave the child not a morsel of food to sustain him during his toilsome tramp. He was followed by his wife's friends, and overtaken at Noank by officer Chappell, who took the child away, and at the same time served upon him his wife's petition for divorce. Chapman then returned to Preston in a perfect frenzy of rage. He was last seen before the tragedy, about 10 o'clock that night, near the toll-bridge.

At 11 o'clock the barn of Mr. Henry Harvey, toll-gate keeper, was discovered to be on fire. It was destroyed, with all its contents. Other buildings were with difficulty saved. Not long after, the barn of Russell Fitch, about a mile beyond, was fired and destroyed.

About 12 o'clock Henry Haskell's barn, about a mile and a half still further on, was fired and destroyed.

At one after 12, a barn belonging to Mr. M. T. Richards, in the same thickly settled portion of the town, called Preston City, was fired. It was destroyed, and the flames spread first to a carriage house adjoining, and afterwards to a story occupied by Mr. Richardson.

A short distance beyond, Mr. Brown's barn, filled with crops, was destroyed. Only a few rods beyond was the barn of Wm. H. Prentice, which was destroyed.

The next building fired was the barn of Noyes F. Meech, fifteen rods off the main road; the scoundrel going out of his way in order to satisfy his old grudge against Mr. Meech.

About three o'clock, the barn of Robert G. Latham, on the edge of North Stonington, was destroyed, with a corn-house and wagon-house.

Half a mile beyond stands the house of Mr. Eleazer Wheeler. It was nearly 4 o'clock when the family were awake-ed by Mr. Latham, who came for assistance to extinguish the fire last mentioned. Mr. Wheeler's son Charles told his father, as soon as the family were aroused, that this was "some of Henry Chapman's work," and they had better not leave the house unprotected. Before they could get ready to go to the assistance of their neighbors, they discovered the flames issuing from their own barn. Charles' suspicions were confirmed by this, and while they were endeavoring to extinguish the flames, Chapman was discovered endeavoring to set fire to the house. The alarm was given, and Mr. Wheeler and Charles arrived with an axe and shot-gun, and met Chapman at the door. Charles fired at him as he raised his head, but it missed fire both times. Mr. Wheeler struck at him with the axe, but missed him. By this time Charles had primed his gun, and punching out the glass in a second story window he fired and Chapman staggered and almost fell. He then fled, probably taking with him a heavy charge of shot. Mr. Wheeler followed, but he escaped into the woods.

Chapman had not been arrested at the latest accounts, though he was still lurking in the swamp near Mr. Wheeler's house.

LATER.

With scarcely a single exception, the dwellings and barns in the vicinity of Preston city were watched all Tuesday night with sleepless eyes. It was believed that Chapman having secreted himself in the swamp during the day would sally forth at night and complete his work of vengeance. Mrs. Chapman was removed, as it was believed that Chapman would attempt to murder her. Early on Wednesday morning parties started out to search the woods. About half-past nine o'clock he was found lying on his back near a spring, a few rods from the road, and about a third of a mile from the house of Mr. Wheeler.

The dead body was still warm, so that it could have been dead but a few hours. His clothing was stripped down from his legs, evidently for the purpose of bathing his abdomen, where he received the charge of shot fired by the Wheeler boy on Tuesday morning. No pistol or other weapons were found with him. He had probably thrown them away, for he was known to have a double barreled pistol and a dirk in his belt on Monday night.

Excitement at Iowa Point, Kansas.

[From the Weston (Missouri) Atchison Chief, Aug. 11.]

During the early part of the present week, excitement ran high in Iowa Point. Some time last week, several horses were stolen from the vicinity of Highland. Pursuit was made, the thief (named Woods) caught, and taken to Iowa Point on Saturday, and confined in a room. After dark a number of persons rushed into the room, put out the lights, and cried "Hang him!" "Here with a rope!" at the same time seizing him and attempting to put a rope around his neck. He was a stout man, and had managed to conceal a knife about his person, with which he commenced slashing among his assailants. Charley Blakely, the leader of the gang, was dangerously, if not fatally, stabbed in the region of the liver. Two other persons were severely cut, but not dangerously. Sunday was all excitement, and it was noised far and near that on Monday the fellow would be hung. On Monday people crowded into Iowa Point from every direction, from this side of the river and from Missouri. But prudence got the better of excitement; a meeting was held, speeches were made on both sides of the question, and it was decided not to lynch him. A constable from Highland appeared in the evening, and demanded him, and he was given up. He was taken to Highland for trial.

It is said that the thief exposed a number of accomplices in this portion of the Territory, but the purport, we have not learned. They are said to be stealing horses and harboring the thieves. This affair may lead to startling developments, and be the means of ferreting out one of the most extensive and lawless gangs of horse-thieves in the United States.

Death from Lock-Jaw—An Election Tragedy.

[From the Hannibal (Mo.) Messenger, 12th.]

Early yesterday morning our city was shocked by the intelligence that our esteemed citizen, Col. Thomas S. Miller, who it was thought was out of all danger, from the wound received from a stone thrown by some one at Palmyra, on the night of the election, had been attacked with "lock-jaw." Eager enquiries were made on all sides, but to his condition we could learn nothing definite, when word came that he was dead! Thus has terminated the saddest tragedy that ever transpired in Marion County. There have been others, mournful and bloody, but those involved individuals only—this, whole communities. That every good citizen, both in Hannibal and Palmyra, and throughout the county, deeply regrets this unfortunate affair, from beginning to the end, we have every reason to believe. Every heart that pulsates with the feelings of sympathy common to our race, must feel, deeply feel, for the afflicted family of the deceased. An unfortunate affair has been thus tragically and unexpectedly widowed—innocent children orphaned, and society at large robbed of a valued member. Col. Miller was a high-toned and warm-hearted gentleman, a man of, perhaps, sudden, yet noble and generous impulses; he was industrious, energetic, punctual and honest in his business transactions, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact."

Miscellaneous.

SEVENTH GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, $20,000 in Premiums.

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The Annual Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, for 1859, will be held on the spacious grounds at Cottage Grove, three miles south of the Court House and about thirty rods from Lake Michigan,

Commencing Monday, Sept. 12th, and Continuing until Saturday, Sept. 17th,

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THE DEPARTMENTS OF FARM PRODUCTS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS, FRUITS and FLOWERS, FINE ARTS, etc., will occupy these Halls, in which every facility for the display of goods and articles, will be provided from the weather, is being provided.

A Valley Horse Power Steam Engine, and two of Emerson's Atwell Engines will furnish ample power.

Two Power Presses will be in operation, printing daily papers, bulletins, &c., as also a Telegraph Office, with two Batteries, in the Editorial Hall.

An abundant supply of pure Lake Water will be furnished from the Lake Water Company's Mains, and Gas will be used in all the Halls.

They and Stowe will, of course, be provided for stock grain and hay, corn in the husk, oats, corn, &c., &c.,

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☞ The Great West is the proudest land in the eyes of millions, both in the Old World and the New. Its fertile soil and magnificent opportunities for development are the great reserve of its admirers, but along its beautiful streams, there lurks malaria of most deadly influence, which is the great drawback of that splendid region, and must remain so for many years to come. Emigrants and others who contemplate settlement in that section, will do well to provide themselves with the only cure that has yet been found efficient, speedy and certain: we mean DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, which are snatched wrathfully from an untimely grave. Their operation upon the digestive organs is soon felt to be beneficial, without being violent.

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☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Bonds and Gold.

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Have now in stock a new and full assortment of

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PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPER PAPER, for sale at manufacturers' prices BY J. F. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,

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STATIONER'S HALL.

NO. 21 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

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Keep on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of all ordinary patterns of BLANK BOOKS made to order, and a full supply of domestic material to make to order every article required by Bankers, Merchants, Lawyers, Insurance Companies in the business, and with a view of giving the utmost satisfaction in quality and price.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY,

embracing as comprehensive an assortment as can be found, both used and manufactured to order, suitable for Banking Houses, Offices, and Individuals, with every requisite article of convenience in their stationery line. FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PAPERS for Blank Books, Correspondence, etc., constantly on hand and for sale. Also, COPYING and NOTARIAL PRESSES, of various sizes and descriptions, with COPYING BOOKS, WETTING BRUSHES, and every article required for Copying Purposes.

MUNSON & BRADLEY,

21 LAKE STREET. (Under Tremont House.)

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

Successors to J. H. Burley & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STATIONERY,

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BLANK BOOKS,

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INGERSOLL AND SIMMONS.

BOOK BINDERS AND RULERS.

We are now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description ruled to any pattern, and bound in any of the usual bindings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers. Blanks, &c.,

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c., bound in Morocco, Cloth or Boards, and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. 109 STATE STREET,

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have now on hand the following sizes of prints:

20x27	24x28	24x30	28x42	32x46	32x50
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And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes.

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All of which will be offered at the lowest possible rates. jel13

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Bags.

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SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and quality.

FLOUR SACKS—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.

FLAX SHEETING for sale.

GUNNY BAGS—Two and three bushels.

Millers, Grain Dealers, Shippers and Provision Dealers will find the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

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BAGS AND SACKS of every description.

Furnished on short notice,

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

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my6-4m-c72-871

Express, Wis., May 30, 1859.

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Carriage Repository, 52 and 54 Franklin street, (formerly Lake street,) Chicago, Ill., keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of new and second-hand Carriages, Carriage stock, or sold on commission. WELCH.

SHELTON, TUTTLE & CO'S EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, at American Transportation Company's Building, first street south of Rockwell, Slide Seats, Concords Top and Open Buggies, Buffalos, Jumpers, &c., &c., for sale at the lowest prices. H. B. HILL, Agent

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.—10 Contiguous Lots —25x125 feet each—having four Dwellings, situated two blocks from the Court House, in the beautiful village of Kankakee, Ill., containing MANY and RARE advantages for persons desirable.

The beautiful Kankakee River runs through the grounds, furnishing water power for Artificial Fountains on each lot, and so irrigates the vacant lots, that enormous quantities of fruits and vegetables are now raised. More than 10.0 fruit and ornamental trees are now in bearing, and will be for years.

The proprietor will call upon and explain in person for a few days only, to an intending purchaser at once." H. NEWSTEAD, Box 1168, Chicago Post Office. A long credit given, if wanted. aug27-d&w2w

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—

Parties desiring a neat residence on the North Side can hear of a great bargain at our office. The house is a cottage, surrounded with all kinds of shrubbery and choice trees, and situated only a short distance from the river. Lot is a corner, having a frontage of 40 feet, and a depth of 120 to alley. This property is offered at a decided sacrifice.

aug2-a11 1m R. H. KERFOOT & CO., 68 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENman & Co., 45 Lasalle street.

No. 126—50 ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, running through to Price Place, between Dearborn and Plankinton streets. $1,500, on time.

No. 103—20 ft. on Washington street, between Ann and May. $3,750, cash.

No. 71—120 ft. on Washington corner of Leavett street, with improvements. $2,500, $1,000 cash; the rest on time.

No. 173—Pine House and Lot on Randolph street, between Market and Sts. House new. $4,500, on this a

No. 108—Six Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of Rio Grande street, at $1,000 each.

No. 110—Beautiful Residence with two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $6,500 cash, or $4,000 on time.

No. 104—480 acres fine farming land, about four miles northwest of Hide Island. $20 per acre, on time.

No. 113—60 acres of land on Stony Island, south of Chicago. Special trade five thous a day from city. Good improvements. $100 per acre. Cash thru.

1674 REES, DENMAN & CO., 45 Lasalle st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CAPATALISTS.

FOUR IRON and THREE BRICK and IRON Front Stores, five stories high, with perfectly fire basements, will be sold at a sacrifice for a part cash, and balance on time. These stores are now, and always have been one of the most desirable business corners in this city.

FOUR FEW BRICK and IRON STORES, five stories and basements. Part cash, and remainder on easy time. These stores are situated in the west side of the city—on one of the best business streets, AND WILL BE SOLD AT HALF THE COST OF THE BUILDINGS.

HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. 14 rooms. Price $1,300, half cash, balance in one year.

IMPROVED FARM of eighty-one acres, eight miles from the Court House, at a great bargain.

HOUSES AND LOTS in all parts of the city.

Twenty-six Lots in Lake View, eight miles from the Court House, at a great bargain.

Twenty-seven Lots in Lake View, at $100 each.

Three Lots on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The largest portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to

B. W. Thomas & Co.,

NO. 7 METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK.

jel3-3m-3349 corner of Clark and Washington street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—

Sixlot feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $6,150—$1,500 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

62x75 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two frame houses. Price $1,540.

60x100 feet on Illinois, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses; two stories and basement. Price $6,000, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.

B. W. THOMAS & CO.,

No. 7 Methodist Church Block,

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FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE,

WOODLANDS.

For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Southwest Residence of ELISHA HAYLEY, situated on Cottage Grove and Douglas avenue, two miles from the City Limits, containing six and a half acres of land, laid out in the most beautiful manner into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Mounds, Walks, etc., etc., and well set with choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

A large House, Gothic style with Octal Bay and French Windows, commanding a fine view; also, a large Barn, Carriage House, and good Wells of Water. Inquire at No. 2 Metropolitan Block and of J. A. Marshall, 93 Dearborn street, or address P. O. Box 187. jel-3m-3449

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hour's ride of the City of Chicago.

They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about thirty miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, abound in fine shade trees and other evergreens, and possess, in the opinion of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful resort and residence not to be exceeded by any point on the shore or in the Western country.

A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected the past season, and is now in successful operation in charge of C. F. Miller, A. M.

A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a dozen dwellings have been erected within the past year.

In addition to the regular through trains as accommodation train taking passengers on commutation tickets at half the regular fare, leaves Chicago every evening, and returns every morning, thus affording business men an opportunity to spend the day in the city and be with their families at night.

A good hotel has been opened and is successful operation for more than a year past.

The Lake Forest Association have also a few lots, most for farming purposes, lying near the town, containing from one hundred to five acres each, which will be sold at reasonable and on usual time.

The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and proposes to sell a few more to persons who wish them for immediate improvement as homesteads.

For further particulars apply to Peter Page, No. 22 Washington street or address him through the Post Office. Box 296, Chicago, Illinois. PETER PAGE, Agent.

may6 6m

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W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

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51 - - South Water Street - - 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, FURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.

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DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. aug4-m30-ly

LA PERLE and RUBIS

CHAMPAGNES.

The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the United States and Canada for the sale of the

Champagne Wines

Of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely:

LA PERLE and RUBIS.

The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market.

The "RUBIS" is the Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful Ruby color, which is natural to the Vin Rouge. It is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is MADE FROM GRAPES of the CHOICEST SELECTIONS.

From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large capital of the house of JAS. QUES GOERG & CO., and their determination to furnish Wines which shall meet with public favor, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these Wines.

CRAMER, ABEGG & M'CLOSKEY,

19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

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J. E. S. FULLER & Co.'s,

my5-3m-3461 87 South Water street.

WHISKIES.—

100 barrels SMITH'S OHIO.

100 " FABIAN'S MAYFLOWER,

100 " IMPERIAL.

100 " IMITATION RYE and BOURBON,

20 " MONONGAHELA,

For Sale by

CORL, FABIAN & CO.,

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PURE SPIRITS.—

For sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO.,

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PURE WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

A good assortment of the above, which we guarantee unadulterated. CORL, FABIAN & CO.,

aug11 107 South Water-st.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—We have removed our stock of Goods to the

NEW STORE,

129.....South Water Street.....129

(One Block East of our Old Stand)

and WM. LITTLE & CO.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will confine to the

Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business.

As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET.

ma15-1y-c61 Between Dearborn and Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency

Office for Female Help.

No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.

Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above long stay, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help for every station. ☞ Country help can be supplied at short notice. P. O. Box 976. apr14-1y-c301

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.,

Brass Founders & Steam Fitters,

MANUFACTORY 116 & 118 FRANKLIN St.,

and

Sales Room 104 Lake-st.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Railroad and other Pumps, Regulators, Arcolan wall Pipe, Smoke Pipe, Steam Whistles, Bells and Bell Wrenches, Plumbers' Rollers, and all kinds of Plumbers' Materials, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Grocers' Canisters, Tea Lead Sets, a large stock of

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.

[411-m95-1y]

FRESCO PAINTING.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

No. 101 Washington St., Chicago,

Beg to call the attention of the public to their style of Painting and Decorating in Private Residences, Churches, Halls, &c.; also, to their Fresco Painting, Graining, &c., all of which they do in a first-class style.

Country orders for Painting, &c., will meet with prompt attention. Specimens of our work can be seen in some of the best houses in the city.

☞ Post Office Box 1276. myl3-3m

KENOSHA WATER CURE—

The Institution is situated in one of the pleasantest villages on Lake Michigan, 52 miles north of Chicago. It has lately been thoroughly refitted for the reception of invalids. The building is large and commodious, and the grounds are filled with springs of fine soft water. Every attention will be given to the comfort of patients. For circulars, address Kenosha, Wis. May 30, 1859. may30-3m

WELCH'S EASTERN

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Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE is prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the most modern and at the lowest living Prices. Particular attention given to the printing of

BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BLANK NOTES, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, CATALOGUES, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, CHECKS, TICKETS.

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS. ☜

In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent home by express.

LITTLE WILLIE WAKING UP.

BY REV. R. H. DEAN.

Some have thought that in the dawning,
In our baby's freshest glow,
God is coaxing little children
Thus their parents' eyes know,
And that, if you listen sharply,
Better things than you can teach,
And a sort of angel warble,
Trickles through their careless speech.

How it is I cannot answer;
But I know it is divine,
Who, among the hymns and clover
And the singing of the wind,
And he came one summer evening,
With his footsteps soft as dew,
And his hat was torn in places,
Chasing bees and butterflies.

Now I'll go to bed, dear mother,
For I'm very tired of play;
And I'm glad I'm not a day me,'
In a kind of careless way
And he drank the cooling water
From his little silver cup,
And and ate his bread and butter,
Will she make him sew up?

Down he sank with roguish laughter
And the kissing of my mother
Said the sleepy god of slumber
Was the softest one of his head.
What could mean his speaking strangely?
And did he mean to deceive?
O, 'twas nothing but his prattle:
He has had of angels leave.

There he lies, how sweet and shield!
And the breathing comes and goes
With the gentle swell of bosom
And his cheek is like a rose;
But his locks are not in order,
If a breathing could be heard
Would say that he was dreaming
Took my darling at his word

Night with its folding mantle
Hath the sleeper, both naturally,
And for me ain't enjoying
Rest the mother and the child;
Ah! I know, this theory, based
For a sound hath struck home,
And the mother from little 8 Hie,
Lying on his marble bone.

Up the springeth, for it strikes upon
Her troubled ear again;
And his pants, in bolder fetches,
Throw forth a hollow sound,
And his eyes are fixing upward
At some place beyond the room;
And the mother's heart is yearning
From its cheek hath ceased the bloom.

Never more by Nov Dear mother
Will he and from mother's knee,
Never more by his dear mother
Will he chase the bumble-bee;
Thus the sighs the wretched her darling
Now despairing, now in hope;
And what the heart of mourning
All the angels take him up.

Henry Ward Beecher in the Country.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

About one mile and a half from the village of Peekskill, overlooking the Hudson, stands an antique farm house nearly a century old, with thirty adjacent acres, which together constitute the country seat of the greatest preacher in America. A forenoon lately spent with Mr. Beecher in his quiet retreat will be among the pleasantest of life's memories. The large-hearted hospitality of the man impresses you first of all. Whoever visits that farm will be sure of a hospitable welcome—his only requisite passport being a genuine manhood. Put a hyper Calvinist and a pro-slavery Democrat into one passenger a-pd he would perhaps be the most perfect conceivable antithesis of Henry Ward Beecher; but even as creatures of a day, they could not withstand him. Looking at the supply of food, in a densely-populated country there is a principle in political economy that, I believe, is not so well understood in America as in many older and more populous countries. It is this: where a large number of people are to be fed from the produce of a limited quantity of ground they can be sustained with much more certainty, and at much less expense, on vegetables, than when fed upon animal food. Ten acres of ground, if covered with potatoes, peas, beans, roots and vegetables, will support many more people than if the product of a portion of these acres were turned into beef and mutton, and the people were thus to become carnivorous.

I see numerous evidences here in Austria of the granivorous habits of the people. We see very few cattle in the fields, but immense fields of grain and very large gardens. Our great Yankee staple, Indian corn, I see not unfrequently, but the crop this year seems rather backward. In the towns and cities, and still more in the country, I notes the people live very largely on bread, fruits and vegetables, and they do not appear to lack stamina, health, or physical vigor. About the best bread I ever ate is here in Vienna. And such eggs! and such speckled trout, and such strawberries! And touching drink, I have never seen malt in any shape that would bare any comparison to the Meritzen Lager-Bier. Mankind drinks enough they brew it. It is not like that nasty compound called Lager. And, by the way, the lager is infinitely better than the thin apology so called in Yankee land. You call for a glass of Meritzen beer and they bring you a glass bottle holding about tig-thirds of a quart. No wonder what they mean by giving you such an immense supply. But as one glass after another finds its way down your throat you begin to find in dismay and grief at the lessening fluid. Happening to reflect that another order, and another small piece of silver will duplicate it, you drum it to the bar-keeper and call for another "some more." But you have some excuse for going in for such a quantity; for it is splendid, now mind, I tell you.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE SOLDIER'S PET FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.—A letter from Casale of the list, in the *Saint Public* of LYONS, says:

"I met, yesterday, in the Piazza Savonne, a French soldier, who was walking with a sparrow perched upon his shoulder; the soldier amusing, the sparrow chirruping. "You breed birds, my brave fellow," said I. "Yes, sir," was the reply answered, "This is an orphan from Montebello. The day of the fight, on leaving the village, we chanced to see the parents on the fields. Bullets whistled among the trees like hail, and this poor bird, quite young, being terrified, fell from its nest on my arm. I thrust it into my shako, which had been pierced through by two balls, and thought no more of it until on returning, I felt something flutter on my head, and then I said, 'it is my little prisoner;' and to the surprise and great amusement of my comrades I produced him. I have kept him since, and now we love each other dearly—do we not, Jacko, pretty?" And as he spoke he held out his finger to the bird, which hopped on it without hesitation. The biggest permission by the bonbonnie a few cherries and to caress it. Catullus would not have kissed more tenderly the bird of Lesbia than I did that sparrow."

A DISADVANTAGE OF HOOPS.—It is suggested by an eastern medical journal that the use of hoops in the dress of small girls, by keeping the lower limbs too far apart, and forcing them accustomed to, renders them more liable to bowel disorders. Of this we of course know nothing, but we do know that the practice of the use of hoops by little girls is absolutely pr. motive of indelicacy, as any mother can easily convince herself of, and we suppose the almost universal habit little girls who wear them have fallen into, of striking the hoops so as to make the clanking fly off from the body, or to make worse habit of lifting the dress, which they encourage. If grown people want to wear hoops let them do so, but let us have the delicacy of little girls by putting hoops upon them.

A WEDDING FESTIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The local reporter of the New Orleans *True Delta* had been invited to a "wedding festival" at Bayou Sara, and reports as follows:

I see numerous evidences here in Austria of the granivorous habits of the people. We see very few cattle in the fields, but immense fields of grain and very large gardens. Our great Yankee staple, Indian corn, I see not unfrequently, but the crop this year seems rather backward. In the towns and cities, and still more in the country, I notes the people live very largely on bread, fruits and vegetables, and they do not appear to lack stamina, health, or physical vigor. About the best bread I ever ate is here in Vienna. And such eggs! and such speckled trout, and such strawberries! And touching drink, I have never seen malt in any shape that would bare any comparison to the Meritzen Lager-Bier. Mankind drinks enough they brew it. It is not like that nasty compound called Lager. And, by the way, the lager is infinitely better than the thin apology so called in Yankee land. You call for a glass of Meritzen beer and they bring you a glass bottle holding about tig-thirds of a quart. No wonder what they mean by giving you such an immense supply. But as one glass after another finds its way down your throat you begin to find in dismay and grief at the lessening fluid. Happening to reflect that another order, and another small piece of silver will duplicate it, you drum it to the bar-keeper and call for another "some more." But you have some excuse for going in for such a quantity; for it is splendid, now mind, I tell you.

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Rye Bread and a New Tipple.

[From Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

VIENNA, July 8th 1859.—The crops through Germany generally look well, wheat, rye, oats and potatoes covering nearly all the ground in sight of the railway. Rye seems to be grown very extensively, and the grain forming the staple of the "black bread" we hear so much about as forming the principle food of the European peasantry. I am told here that rye is considered much more nutritious food than wheat. The working people in these countries eat very little of this bread, but they say they require much more fatigue when fed on rye than on wheaten bread. Looking at the supply of food, in a densely-populated country there is a principle in political economy that, I believe, is not so well understood in America as in many older and more populous countries. It is this: where a large number of people are to be fed from the produce of a limited quantity of ground they can be sustained with much more certainty, and at much less expense, on vegetables, than when fed upon animal food. Ten acres of ground, if covered with potatoes, peas, beans, roots and vegetables, will support many more people than if the product of a portion of these acres were turned into beef and mutton, and the people were thus to become carnivorous.

I see numerous evidences here in Austria of the granivorous habits of the people. We see very few cattle in the fields, but immense fields of grain and very large gardens. Our great Yankee staple, Indian corn, I see not unfrequently, but the crop this year seems rather backward. In the towns and cities, and still more in the country, I notes the people live very largely on bread, fruits and vegetables, and they do not appear to lack stamina, health, or physical vigor. About the best bread I ever ate is here in Vienna. And such eggs! and such speckled trout, and such strawberries! And touching drink, I have never seen malt in any shape that would bare any comparison to the Meritzen Lager-Bier. Mankind drinks enough they brew it. It is not like that nasty compound called Lager. And, by the way, the lager is infinitely better than the thin apology so called in Yankee land. You call for a glass of Meritzen beer and they bring you a glass bottle holding about tig-thirds of a quart. No wonder what they mean by giving you such an immense supply. But as one glass after another finds its way down your throat you begin to find in dismay and grief at the lessening fluid. Happening to reflect that another order, and another small piece of silver will duplicate it, you drum it to the bar-keeper and call for another "some more." But you have some excuse for going in for such a quantity; for it is splendid, now mind, I tell you.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE SOLDIER'S PET FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.—A letter from Casale of the list, in the *Saint Public* of LYONS, says:

"I met, yesterday, in the Piazza Savonne, a French soldier, who was walking with a sparrow perched upon his shoulder; the soldier amusing, the sparrow chirruping. "You breed birds, my brave fellow," said I. "Yes, sir," was the reply answered, "This is an orphan from Montebello. The day of the fight, on leaving the village, we chanced to see the parents on the fields. Bullets whistled among the trees like hail, and this poor bird, quite young, being terrified, fell from its nest on my arm. I thrust it into my shako, which had been pierced through by two balls, and thought no more of it until on returning, I felt something flutter on my head, and then I said, 'it is my little prisoner;' and to the surprise and great amusement of my comrades I produced him. I have kept him since, and now we love each other dearly—do we not, Jacko, pretty?" And as he spoke he held out his finger to the bird, which hopped on it without hesitation. The biggest permission by the bonbonnie a few cherries and to caress it. Catullus would not have kissed more tenderly the bird of Lesbia than I did that sparrow."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hungarian.

FASTNET POINT, August 20.—The steamer Hungarian has passed this point bound to Quebec, where she will be due to night. Her dates are to the 10th instant, four days later than previous advices.

The subscription to the new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is progressing very favorably. In the long list of the takers of this stock appear the names of Baring Brothers & Co.; George Peabody of the firm of Peabody & Co.; F. Huth & Co.; Samuel Gurney of the firm of Exrs. Gurney & Co.; N. Rothschild & Co.; Hankey & Co.; Barclay, Bevter & Co.; J. H. Schroder of the firm of John Harney, Schroder & Co.; C. M. Sarpson, Thomas Brassey and Wm. Brown.

The Hungarian's mails will reach Montreal to morrow, sometime before noon. The general news brought is interesting, but possesses nothing of striking importance.

The Peace Conference met at Zurich, on Monday, the 8th inst., according to the previous announcement. Nothing had transpired regarding the proceedings thus far. Sardinia was represented in the Conference.

The Emperor Napoleon was on a visit to Camp Chalons, witnessing the manœuvres of the troops.

The British Parliament was still debating the Italian question, but in a more subdued tone than has hitherto characterized the speeches. The official authorities at Zurich had given the Ambassadors of the Peace Conference a warm welcome, and were to entertain them at a public dinner on the 11th inst.

The completion of the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, formally celebrated on the 5th of August, by a banquet given on board which was attended by a number of distinguished persons. The vessel is almost ready for service.

The London *Times* has an article on the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between the American minister to Mexico, McLane, and President Juarez. Although the *Times* thinks the treaty would be beneficial to Mexico itself as well as to the world, yet it fears it would result in injury to the interests of the foreign bondholders.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia had arrived at Spithead in a Russian frigate of war.

The London papers publish the provisions of Sidney Herbert's new bill organizing the military reserve force.

Mazzini publishes in several of the London journals an article under the caption of "The European Republican Party."

The markets, both Liverpool and London, were generally quiet without material change. The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull, but without material change in prices. The Liverpool Provision market closed steady.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.—The overland mail with dates to the 29th, arrived here to-night. The late arrivals at San Francisco had made some stir, but the market closed very dull—buyers holding off for better terms. Pork declined, selling at a fraction over $11. Grain in demand for export.

The mining news was favorable, but the receipts of dust were light. The Walker River and the Washoe mines were attracting much attention. Large numbers had departed for those diggings.

The official returns elect Judge Crane to Congress from the proposed territory of Nevada.

A Convention was in session at Genoa, Carson Valley, in the forming a Provisional Government; it being the intention of the people to throw off all allegiance to Mormon rule. They design electing a Governor, Judges, and all necessary officers.

[By a party of Californians, en route to St. Louis, were attacked near the South Pass on the 15th June by the Crow Indians, and George Stephenson of Pittsburg; David More of Lancaster, Pa., and C. M. Hall of Cincinnati, were killed. Henry Florence of Carlisle, Pa., was made prisoner.

Advices from Oregon say that Stout, Dem., is elected to Congress by 41 majority.

Lieut. Mullen was progressing finely with the new road from Walla Walla to Salt Lake.

A large body of Fraser River Miners arrived at the new diggings at Cahoilla, Oregon, who reported making from eight to sixteen dollars per day.

The accounts from the Fraser River mines are more favorable. New discoveries north of Fort Alexander had been made. Rich quartz had been received at Victoria, Queen Charlotte's Island.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Certified copies of the approved lists of the land granted to the Illinois Central Railroad purposes, under the act of June, 1856, embracing nearly 2,594,000 acres, have been transmitted to the governor at that State.

Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond *Examiner*, and Mr. Smith of the Richmond *Enquirer*, concluded the vegetance of the quarrel, and early this morning left Washington for Maryland, to settle a new personal quarrel by a duel. The parties returned between 9 and 10 o'clock this afternoon, having exchanged two shots. Neither were hurt, and the matter here rests for the present.

The charges against Major Edmond French, pay-clerk at the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, in falsely making and forging certificates and receipts for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States, are being investigated. His arrest was made yesterday, as stated in a former dispatch, but not until after consultation between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Solicitor of the Treasury, District Attorney Guld and Maj. Bowman, and giving the accused an opportunity to explain. The affair creates much gossip here. The extent of the alleged defalcation has not been ascertained.

From Central America and Mexico.

MISSITTLAN, Aug. 17.—The mails and passengers have been robbed by Patricio Xicara. The mails were cut open, six miles from the town of Tehuantepec.

Miramon has dissolved his Cabinet.

Marqueso had revolted against Miramon, but the Liberals were besieging Marquese at Guadalajara.

The Archbishop of Mexico had excommunicated the Liberal party.

Gen. Woll had been defeated in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery.

Gen. De Pallado had assumed the command of the Liberal army and promises to take the capital by October. He wants three millions of dollars and 40,000 men. The decree against the Church has been executed. The bonds of the matured debt had risen 10 per cent.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—The Americans nominated J. E. Bouligny to Congress from this district.

The steamship Havana, with advices from San Francisco to the 5th inst., via Tehuantepec route, entered below to-night.

The steamer S. S. Stephens and Oviabbe, which left San Francisco on the 30th for Panama, took down over $2,000,000 in treasure and 1,000 passengers.

Business at San Francisco was dull and prices had a downward tendency. Sugar was selling at 10@10½c. Flour $9.00. Money was easy.

Horace Greeley, who had arrived in California, was everywhere lionized. He estimates the number of emigrants going to California overland at 30,000.

Later from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The steamship Baltimore, from Havana on the 18th, arrived here this morning. The Havana money market was stringent, and owing to the excessive tightness, being glutted by arrivals of the leading houses, to the extent of one million of dollars, and bearing eight per cent interest, are to be issued by the Spanish Bank at Havana.

Sugars were heavy, except for Muscovado, which was firm, owing to the small stock. Quotations were however unchanged.

Burning of Sewing Machine Manufactory.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The celebrated Sewing Machine Manufactory of Geo. B. Sloat & Co., was burned to the ground this morning. It was the work of an incendiary.

The Supervisors of the house, which extends over the whole county, will not be disturbed by the conflagration. There is an insurance of $30,000.

From Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—The schooner Star is below with Vera Cruz dates to the 14th. Political affairs were unchanged, and no news of importance.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, in March, 1859, established a Law Department thereof, and appointed the following Professors, viz:

HON. JAMES V. CAMPBELL,
Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan.

HON. CHARLES I. WALKER,
HON. THOMAS M. COOLEY,

To the several Professors are assigned the various branches of Law, and the Professorship of the Law of Real Property, Real Property Jurisprudence, and the Jurisprudence of the United States.

The course of study pursued by the Law Department will be conducted by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, Moot Courts, and Practice Courts, but will not differ from the full, exact and practical knowledge of the law which the profession intends to acquire.

The Academic year will consist of two years, each year to commence on the 1st of October, and closing the last week in June.

The Regents of the University have also appointed the Professors of the Law Department a Board of Examiners, to whom is to be referred the examination of all persons who may apply for admission to the Bar, and who may be required to report to the Regents of the University, which is to be empowered to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon such persons as may be found entitled to the same. The degree will not be conferred in course upon any student who shall not have been connected with the Department for at least one year.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on those who shall pass a satisfactory examination at the close of the year.

Any College graduate of one year's standing may be admitted to the degree of Master of Laws, on the recommendation of any Professor of the Law Department, and on passing a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners.

The Board of Regents confidently expect from the ability of the Professors, and the facilities afforded by the location of the University, which is to be in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol of the State, to render the Law Department one of the most desirable places for the study of the law in the United States.

By order of the Board.

CHESTER JOHNSON,
Secretary.

E. BONDINOT,
President of the Board.

Ann Arbor, August 1st, 1859. 1y15-law

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 20.

The nominal rates of Exchange have been 24 premium during the day; but the demand has been limited. The prospect this afternoon is that it must decline in the early part of the week, and we shall be surprised if it does not sink a quarter on Monday. Bankers are unwilling to buy above 2 per cent. and large parcels would scarcely command above ½.

Gold 24 premium with no demand except for shipment. Discounts are close, being made only to best customers, and as sparingly as possible. The banks do nearly all the money business of the city, as there is very little in the hands of outsiders to operate with.

The range of street rates is as usual 1@2 per cent. per month.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Exchange on the East was not in quite so great demand to-day. Dealers are very short of the article, however, and only regular customers can obtain it even at ¼ prem or 1-4 to the note issuing banks. Money with which to pay Eastern indebtedness, as well as to move the crops, is much needed, and the supply is not equal to the demand, now that so much Missouri money has been retired.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning reports:

The demand for money continues good, and is fully up to the means to meet it, the regular discount houses have as much paper offered as they feel able to buy at 10@12 per cent. their regular rates. Exchange is less firm and the demand but moderate; the tendency is towards a premium as the buying rate for eastern.

We continue to quote:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York Sight	37½ prem.	37½ prem.
New York 30 days	30c prem.	37½ prem.

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of yesterday says:

Money is working very easily to-day. Call loans are generally made at 5 per cent., and good paper is easily taken at a shade below the rates heretofore ruling. The opinion gains ground that if the banks will only pursue a conservative policy for the next thirty or forty days there need be no apprehension of trouble among the merchants in October.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:—

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE THIS DAY.

	Flour, bbls.	Wht. Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Oat Meal, bbls.
By C. & R. I. R.	1,000	11,000	2,000	200	100
By R. I. R.	457	9000	2000	300	14
By C. & P. R. R.	1,000	5000	1000		50
By C. B. & Q. R.	2,000	8000	1000		50
By C. M. & St. P. R.	1,000	5000	1000		50
By C. A. & St. L.	700	2000	1000	200	50
To Buffalo	1,000	30,000	5,000	500	100
Total	6,157	70,000	13,000	1,000	314

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, THIS DAY.

Lumber,	307,000	Flour, bbls.	4,000
Shingles,	80,000	Wheat, bu.	50
Square Spars, cds.	2	Corn, bus.	46,500
Cord Wood, cds.	15	Oats, bus.	2,000
Coal, tons	150	Rye, bus.	300
Hay, tons	20	Oat Meal, bbls.	100
Pork, bbls.	100	Pork, bbls.	100
Fish, bbls.	200	Lard, bbls.	25

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—NOTHING.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls.	10	Lumber, ft.	94,377
Corn, bu.	17,500	Shingles, M.	30,000
Wheat, bu.	1,000	Salt, bbls.	50,000

The *Hungarian* was telegraphed to-day, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst. Breadstuffs and Provisions reported dull.

The Wheat market to-day was more active, and under an increased shipping inquiry, Spring grades advanced 1@3c. Winter Wheat was also in better request, and Red Winter advanced 2@3c. There was a good inquiry for No. 1 White, but the supply is very limited and transactions were light. About 38,000 bu of all grades changed hands, at $1.05 for No. 1 White in store; 84@85c for No. 2 White; 86@90c for No. 1 Red; 75@76½c for No. 2 Red; 70@77c for No. 1 Spring; 70@73c for No. 2 Spring; and 60c for old No. 1 Spring—closing firm. Flour was quiet and a shade firmer. About 400 bbls choice Spring Extras were sold at $4.00. Corn was firm and active at the outside quotations of yesterday. About 40,000 bushels changed hands at 62@62c for fair to choice Canal afloat; 61c for No. 1 in store; and 59c for No. 2 in store. Oats were in better request and firmer. About 3,500 bu No. 1 were sold at 26c in store. Rye in fair demand at 55c for No. 1 and 50c for No. 2 in store. Barley more active—with sales of No. 1 at 40c. Highwines nominal at 23@23½c. Nothing doing in Provisions. Tallow more active at 10¼@10½c. Hides unchanged. Potatoes firm.

CANADIAN WHEAT AT ROCHESTER.—The Rochester *American* of the 10th says:

The first wheat from Canada has been received at Charlotte by Lake the present season, arrived in the steamer Maple Leaf two days ago. The lot consisted of 600 bushels, and was a fair but not extra sample of white wheat. It sold at $1.12.

THE CROPS IN CANADA.—The Toronto *Globe* summarizes a long list of returns from various parts of Canada, as follows:

It will be seen that in the tier of counties on Lake Erie, the frosts did a great deal of damage to the fall wheat, and have affected the yield. It is possible that the damage may be a little exaggerated in the reports, but that it was a serious matter to the farmers, is beyond question. The spring crops in these counties are good, however, and altogether the present season has been much more favorable than the last. In the middle tier of counties, the frost did less damage, and there was a larger proportion of spring wheat grown than further south—the result is an abundant yield. Going north the reports continue to improve. The counties do not extend far enough into Hudson, but we have every reason to believe that the crops in this neighborhood, and as far down as Montreal, are quite as large as in the west. The only drawback of much consequence in grain, is the damage done by the fly in the lake townships.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—Receipts, 2,885 bris flour; 4,983 bu corn; 6,030 bu wheat; 1,743 bu rye; 26 bu barley. Flour—The market, under the news from New York, was decidedly firmer, and holders generally asked an advance of 10c per bbl at the close. The sales were confined to 400 bris, at $4.50 for superfine, and $4.80@5.00 for extra, closing buoyant, but buyers rather inclined to hold off. Wheat—There was a better demand to-day, and the market was stiffer and prices rather better. Sales of 600 bu fair to fair white at $1.00; 156 do prime bill at $1.00; 500 do fair white at 99c; 900 do choice white for seed at $1.10; 500 do do at $1.08; 460 do common red at 85c, and 300 do prime do at 97c. Corn—The market is firmer, and prices 2c higher. Sales 2,000 at 60c. Rye—The market is quiet and steady at 72@73c. Barley—There is little or nothing doing in this article, and prices are nominal at 55@60c for old and new. Oats—There is an improved demand, and the market is firmer. Sales at 42@43c.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—Flour—The demand continues fully up to the supply, and the market is steady; sales of 700 bris at 23@23½c—the latter rate for wagons. Provisions—The demand for Bacon continues fair, and the market firm. Sales of 60 hhds at 7c for shoulders and 9½@9¾c sides; 50,000 bulk sides sold at 8c. Nothing transpired in meat or lard.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—Receipts, 1,400 bu wheat; 115 bbls flour; 1,617 bu oats. The *Sentinel* says: The receipts of wheat by rail-road show a slight improvement to-day, and the market was pretty active, taking into consideration the small receipts. New sold to-day, at 85@86c—the latter figure being for White Winter; Red brought about 75c. Oats sold at 50@56c for No. 1—but at the former figure but one load transferred, it being below the market. Shipments are light, 18,000 bu going to Buffalo. Spring Extra flour, $3.75; Oats, 25@26c.

BOSTON—Aug. 18.—Receipts, 2,093 bbls flour; no corn or rye. Flour dull at $4.35@5.75 for Western superfine to fancy. Corn firm at 65@66c.

DAVENPORT—April 19.—Receipts, 894 bbls flour; 1,040 bu wheat. The *Tribune* of yesterday says:—There is rather a better feeling in our breadstuffs market, particularly in wheat, which is 85c for red and 95c for white. Our buyers would pay even higher rates for a choice article for early delivery. They offer 1.00 for 1,000 bushels strictly No. 1 white, and 90c for choice red winter. There is none whatever offering. Corn and oats are also extremely scarce, and an active demand for local consumption at 72c for corn and 32c for oats. Flour is not quotably higher, but the improved demand for good shipping brands, and the steady firmness. The sales of round lots since our last foot up 300 bbls, all unspecified single extras, at 4.40@4.50.

TOLEDO, August 19.—Receipts, 10,339 bus wheat; 2,158 bris flour; 400 bus corn. Wheat—*Blade* reports as follows: Flour—sales 200 bris at $4.50; 50 bris extra at $4.90. Wheat—Holders firmer, and quite a business effected on advance from yesterday, as follows: 1,000 bu red at 91; 1,000 bu do at $1; and sundry lots on private terms, parties at $1 quoting. We hear of nothing doing in white wheat.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.—70 bu corn at 95c; say $15@19 ₩ ton; flour $5.40@6.00.

CLEVELAND, August 18.—Flour dull. Wheat 2 cars red at $1.00 on track; oats 38c.

OSWEGO, August 16.—Wheat in moderate request by millers who are grinding to supply the want of the regular trade; none demand also for distilling lots. Sales 1,000 bu white Indiana at 97; 5,000 bu Milwaukee club at 92c, and 5,000 bu damaged Chicago spring on private terms. Corn in without material change. Sales 5,000 bu at 70c.

ALBANY, August 16.—Wheat 1@2c better, with a moderate milling demand; sales 780 bu Mediterranean, new, for local milling at $1.06. In Corn there is no change to note, with fair offering. Sales 2,000 bu at 72c, delivered; 2,000 bu at 73c; 2,000 bu at 74c; 2,000 bu at 75c; 2,000 bu at 76c in store; 2,000 bu do at 77c in store; 2,000 bu do at 78c in store; 2,000 bu do at 79c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 20,000 bus; shipments, none. Market firm and steady. Sales were: 4,500 bu fair Canal at 62c; 2,000 bu do at 62½c; 4,000 bu do at 71c in store; 4,000 bu do at 72c in store; 500 bu do at 73c in store; 1,500 bu do at 76c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 6,800 bu; no shipments. Market firmer. Sales were; 2,800 bu No. 1 Oats at 36c in store; 500 bu do at 36½c; 2,000 bu do at 37½c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 768 bu. In good demand and steady. Sales were: 300 bu No 1 at 56c in store; 700 bu No 2 at 50c in store; 500 bu Rejected at 40c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 365 bu. In better request. Sales were: 416 bu No 1 at 40c in store: 50 bags choice at 45c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 36 bbls. Quiet and nominal at 23c.

ALCOHOL—25c per gal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $15.50@16.00; Bacon Hams, 10½c; Bacon Shoulders, 7¾@7¾c.

LARD—Receipts, 62,861 lbs. Quiet and nominal at 10¾c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 1,800 lbs. In good demand. Sales were: 50 bbls city tallow at 10¾c; 25 bbls prime packers at 11¼c.

SEEDS—Timothy scarce and nominal at $1.70@1.80; Clover in demand at $6.50.

HIDES—Receipts, 11,881 lbs. Quiet and unchanged. Green Salted, 8@8½c; Cured Side 9½c; Dry Salted, 12@14c; Dry Flint, 18@18c.

WOOL—Receipts, 720 lbs. Market very quiet and nominal at 30@32c.

POTATOES—Receipts 387 bu. In good demand at 40@ 45c for common to fair, and 60c for good Neshannocks.

TOMATOES—Dull at 30@40c per bushel.

ONIONS—Scarce at 60c per bushel.

APPLES—90 bbls in fair shipping demand at $1.75; 100 bris common at $2.00.

EGGS—In fair shipping demand at 7c; selected fresh, 7¾@8c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens in good demand at $2.00@2.50 per doz; Prairie Chickens, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

BUTTER—In fair demand for shipment at 11@11½c; Choice Dairy, 12½@14c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 17 cattle 230 sheep. Shipped to N. Y. C. R. R., 23 cattle. Market unchanged. The sales at Sherman's to-day are as follows:

7 Cattle averaging	1492 lbs,	$2.75
7 " "	942	2.01
7 " "	1,000	2.10
7 " "	1,000	2.10
4 " "	1,000	2.00
10 " "	1,100	2.00
2 Oxen "	1,750	2.50
7 " "	1,571	2.25
2 " "	940	2.25
70 Sheep "	93	3.00
70 " "	92	3.00
70 " "	97	3.00
		$3.9 head.

New York Market.

By Telegraph.]

FLOUR—More active and 10c better; sales 10,000 bbls at $5.00@5.10 for super state; $4.60@4.70 for extra state; $4.65@5.00 for common to good extra Western; $4.70@5.00 for shipping brands extra. Rye flour dull at $3.60@4.50. Canada flour firmer; sales 4,000 bbls at $4.80@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better; sales 17,000 bu at 95c for unsound white Indiana; $1.00 for old and new white Canada; 1.06 for white Michigan; 1.07 for white Chicago; 1.08@1.14 for new inferior red western; 1.06@1.14 for new inferior white Michigan, and 1.40 for new white do. Rye dull at 75@76c. Corn scarce and firmer; sales 4,000 bu at 70c for mixed Western in store; 76c for unsound white southern, active and firmer at 73@74c for sound do; 69@70c for Canadian; 70@71c for Western.

WHISKY—Active and active. Sales 900 bbls at 25½c, and 500 bbls Drudge at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Less active but firmer; sales 250 bbls Pork at $16.25 for mess and 10,000@10 10 for prime mess; 1,000 bbls 170 to 175 at 5.00@5.10 for prime; 7,000@8.00 for prime mess; 8.06@11 00 for re-packed; 1,000 bbls Beef at $6.00@7.00 for country prime; 8.00@9.00 for mess; 10.00@11.00 for re-packed and repacked mess. Bacon dull and nominal. Cut Meats steady; sales 300 pkgs at 7½@8c for Middling. Lard firmer; sales 1,000 bbls at 12½@13c for No. 1 to prime weste n; 13½@13¾c for No. 1 to prime western in Chicago; 13¾@14c for prime steam; 14@15c for Olio. Cheese firm at 14@15c.

Buffalo Market.

By Telegraph.]

BUFFALO, August 20.

FLOUR—Less active and firmer. Millers' quotations unchanged. Sales not reported. Sales 850 bris at 4.70 for Ohio; 4,000 at 4.75 for extra Michigan, and all kinds of Ohio for double extras.

WHEAT—Receipts, 33,312 bu; shipments, 40,981 bu. Market quiet and firmer. Sales were 5—300 bu No 1 White at $1.05 in store; 700 bu do at $1.06 in store; 700 bu No 2 White at 84c on track; 1,700 bu do at 85c in store; 300 bu No 1 Red at 86c in store; 800 bu do at 90c in store; 1,000 bu No 2 Red at 79c in store; 700 bu do at 76½c in store. Sales—Advanced last sale 1c. Sales were 5—10,000 bu No 2 Spring in lots at 76c in store; 800 bu do at 76½c in store; 7,000 bu do at 76½c in store; 2,500 bu do at 77c in store; 700 bu old No 1 Spring at 79c in store; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring at 76c in store; 4,300 bu do at 76½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 71½c; 4,900 bu do at 72c in store; 300 bu do at 73½c in store; 1,500 bu do at 76c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 20,250 bu; shipments, none. Market firm and steady. Sales were: 4,500 bu fair Canal at 62c; 2,000 bu do at 62½c; 4,000 bu do at 71c in store; 4,000 bu do at 72c in store; 500 bu do at 73c in store; 1,500 bu do at 76c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 6,800 bu; no shipments. Market firmer. Sales were; 2,800 bu No. 1 Oats at 36c in store; 500 bu do at 36½c; 2,000 bu do at 37½c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 768 bu. In good demand and steady. Sales were: 300 bu No 1 at 56c in store; 700 bu No 2 at 50c in store; 500 bu Rejected at 40c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 365 bu. In better request. Sales were: 416 bu No 1 at 40c in store: 50 bags choice at 45c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 36 bbls. Quiet and nominal at 23c.

ALCOHOL—25c per gal.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, $15.50@16.00; Bacon Hams, 10½c; Bacon Shoulders, 7¾@7¾c.

LARD—Receipts, 62,861 lbs. Quiet and nominal at 10¾c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 1,800 lbs. In good demand. Sales were: 50 bbls city tallow at 10¾c; 25 bbls prime packers at 11¼c.

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Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 9.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs and provisions are dull. Canada were quoted on the 9th at 36s.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 20.

WEATHER.—Warm and very pleasant, with a fresh breeze from the east.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO.—41 Buffalo, Aug. 18.—Props. Ohio, Detroit, Chicago, and Tonawanda.

CLEARED FROM CHICAGO.—Props Buffalo, Aug. 18.—Props. Oriental and Potomac, and schooners Ida Reid and Sophia Thorn.

From Oswego, on the 18th.—Prop. Prairie State.

From Toledo, Aug. 19:—

Up—Tug Rocket, Mayflower; schrs Crevola, Gen. W. Scott, Zeppler, Puritan.

Down—Props. Chicago, Pittsburgh; schrs C. Reeve, Wales Sherman; brig Caledonia.

Weather pleasant, with fine but variable breeze, blowing at noon from the east.

LAKE FLEET RETURNING.—Telegraphic dispatches to the owner, P. P. Handy, of Cleveland, says the Herald, arrived there a slight improvement to-day, and the market was pretty active, taking into consideration the small receipts. New sold to-day, at 85@86c—the latter figure being for White Winter; Red brought about 75c. Oats sold at 50@56c for No. 1—but at the former figure but one load transferred, it being below the market. Shipments are light, 18,000 bu going to Buffalo. Spring Extra flour, $3.75; Oats, 25@26c.

BOSTON—Aug. 18.—Receipts, 2,093 bbls flour; no corn or rye. Flour dull at $4.35@5.75 for Western superfine to fancy. Corn firm at 65@66c.

DAVENPORT—April 19.—Receipts, 894 bbls flour; 1,040 bu wheat. The *Tribune* of yesterday says:—There is rather a better feeling in our breadstuffs market, particularly in wheat, which is 85c for red and 95c for white. Our buyers would pay even higher rates for a choice article for early delivery. They offer 1.00 for 1,000 bushels strictly No. 1 white, and 90c for choice red winter. There is none whatever offering. Corn and oats are also extremely scarce, and an active demand for local consumption at 72c for corn and 32c for oats. Flour is not quotably higher, but the improved demand for good shipping brands, and the steady firmness. The sales of round lots since our last foot up 300 bbls, all unspecified single extras, at 4.40@4.50.

TOLEDO, August 19.—Receipts, 10,339 bus wheat; 2,158 bris flour; 400 bus corn. Wheat—*Blade* reports as follows: Flour—sales 200 bris at $4.50; 50 bris extra at $4.90. Wheat—Holders firmer, and quite a business effected on advance from yesterday, as follows: 1,000 bu red at 91; 1,000 bu do at $1; and sundry lots on private terms, parties at $1 quoting. We hear of nothing doing in white wheat.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.—70 bu corn at 95c; say $15@19 ₩ ton; flour $5.40@6.00.

CLEVELAND, August 18.—Flour dull. Wheat 2 cars red at $1.00 on track; oats 38c.

OSWEGO, August 16.—Wheat in moderate request by millers who are grinding to supply the want of the regular trade; none demand also for distilling lots. Sales 1,000 bu white Indiana at 97; 5,000 bu Milwaukee club at 92c, and 5,000 bu damaged Chicago spring on private terms. Corn in without material change. Sales 5,000 bu at 70c.

ALBANY, August 16.—Wheat 1@2c better, with a moderate milling demand; sales 780 bu Mediterranean, new, for local milling at $1.06. In Corn there is no change to note, with fair offering. Sales 2,000 bu at 72c, delivered; 2,000 bu at 73c; 2,000 bu at 74c; 2,000 bu at 75c; 2,000 bu at 76c; 2,000 bu at 77c; 2,000 bu at 78c; 2,000 bu at 79c in store; 2,000 bu do at 80c in store; 2,000 bu do at 81c in store; 2,000 bu do at 82c in store; 2,000 bu do at 83c in store; 2,000 bu do at 84c in store; 2,000 bu do at 85c in store; 2,000 bu do at 86c in store; 2,000 bu do at 87c in store; 2,000 bu do at 88c in store; 2,000 bu do at 89c in store; 2,000 bu do at 90c in store; 2,000 bu do at 91c in store; 2,000 bu do at 92c in store; 2,000 bu do at 93c in store; 2,000 bu do at 94c in store; 2,000 bu do at 95c in store; 2,000 bu do at 96c in store; 2,000 bu do at 97c in store; 2,000 bu do at 98c in store; 2,000 bu do at 99c in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.00 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.01 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.02 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.03 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.04 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.05 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.06 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.07 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.08 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.09 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.10 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.11 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.12 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.13 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.14 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.15 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.16 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.17 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.18 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.19 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.20 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.21 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.22 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.23 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.24 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.25 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.26 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.27 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.28 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.29 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.30 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.31 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.32 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.33 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.34 in